

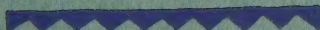
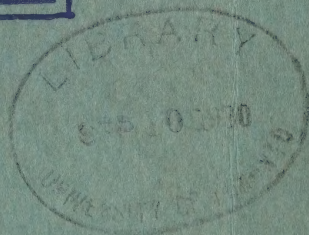
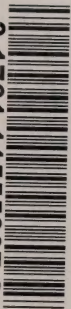
CAI
IAI
-30M16

Canada National Development
Commission

Government
Publications

The Maritime Provinces Canada

3 1761 11555907 2



CAI
IAI
-30M16

THE MARITIME PROVINCES CANADA


BEING a short description of the developments in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, more fully dealt with in the separate reports that have recently been prepared in co-operation with federal and provincial departments of government named therein.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Ottawa, Canada

HON. CHARLES STEWART
Minister

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister

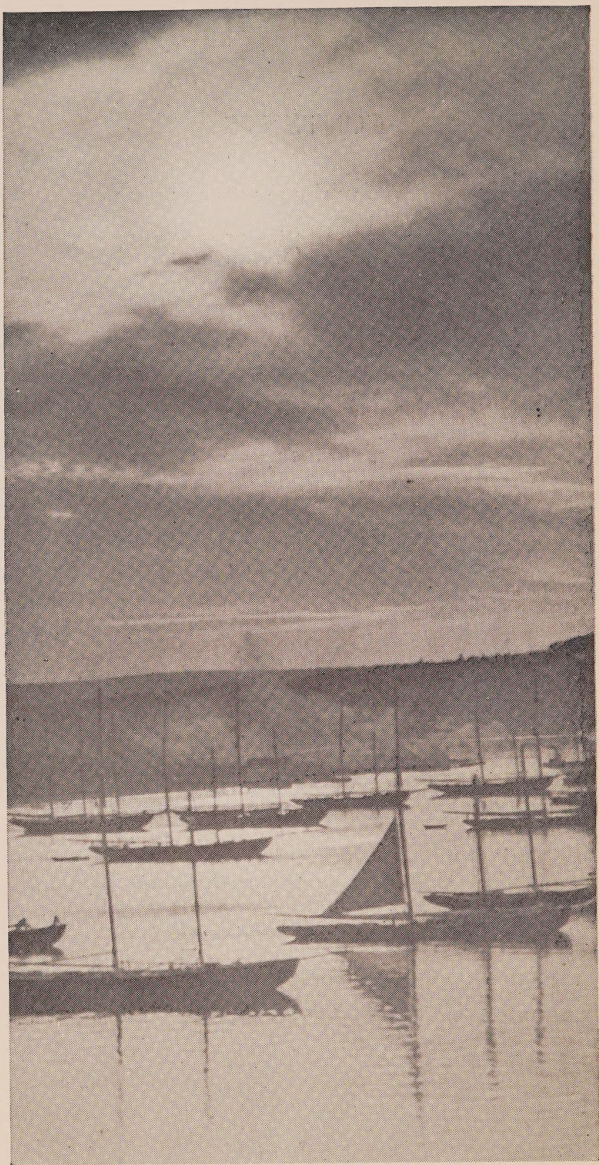
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BUREAU
F. C. C. LYNCH, Director



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Historical Introduction.....	1
Population and Education.....	8
Origins of the People—Education.	
Climate.....	14
Farm Lands and Farming.....	19
How Farm Lands can be Secured—Types of Land—Extent of Agricultural Lands—Agricultural Revenue—Field Crops—Vegetable Canning—Live Stock—Hogs—Dairying—Beef Cattle—Horses—Sheep—Poultry—Fruit Growing—Small Fruits—Fruit Canning.	
Forests and Forestal Products.....	37
Extent—Ownership—Lumber Industry—Pulp and Paper—Other Wood-using Industries.	
Fur Farms.....	46
Minerals.....	49
Geology—Economic Geology—Coal—Gypsum—Salt—Oil and Gas—Gold—Other Minerals.	
Fish Resources.....	56
Cod — Lobsters — Herring and Sardines — Smelts — Oysters — Scallops — Canneries — Reduction Plants—Government Assistance.	
Water-power.....	65
Power for Pulp and Paper Making — Un-developed Water-powers.	
Recreational Resources.....	70
Game—Fishing—Canoeing.	
Production and Manufacturing.....	78



Fishing Fleet at Anchor in Lunenburg Harbour

THE MARITIME PROVINCES CANADA

Historical Introduction

IN Canada's Atlantic provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, collectively known as the Maritime Provinces or the Maritimes, were enacted many years ago those scenes of noble heroism in exploration, warfare, and land settlement that adorn the pages of Canadian history and were the prelude to events of grave consequence to future generations of the North American continent. And it is this historical link between the Old and New Worlds that gives to this eastern corner of the Dominion enduring charm.

The accepted discoverer of Nova Scotia was John Cabot in 1497 and of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Jacques Cartier in 1534.

The French name 'Acadie', at first denoting a part of the peninsula, was extended to Cape Breton island and to 'Ile de St. Jean' (Prince Edward Island), and after the cession of Acadia to the British in 1713 was pressed to include that part of the mainland which is now New Brunswick.

In 1621 James I gave Acadia to Sir William Alexander, who changed the name to Nova

The Maritime Provinces

Scotia, of which New Brunswick remained a part till made a separate province by George III in 1784. Had not Charles I restored Acadia to the French in 1632, early settlements of 'Nova Scotia Baronets' and English might have changed the history of a hundred years. Eighty-four 'baronies' had already been granted.

Prince Edward Island fell to Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, five years after the Acadians had been driven out, and it became a separate province in 1770. It was then surveyed by the Lords Commissioners and divided into 67 lots of 20,000 acres each. The selected proprietors received these by lottery under an obligation to pay a yearly quit-rent and to settle 100 men on each lot within 10 years, but on 50 lots there were no settlers in 1779. The settlement of 800 Highlanders by Lord Selkirk in 1803 was a notable event, but the incubus of absentee landlord lasted till the Land Purchase Act of 1875.

Up to the fall of Louisburg in 1759 steady progress for the Maritimes had been impossible. Difficulty of finding settlers, loss of ships on the voyage, trouble with Indians, privateer raids, the poverty of the inhabitants harrassed by the enmity of English or French, government from Whitehall or St. Germain or mandates of arbitrary proconsuls were fatal. One nation had to win and the French lost honourably.

The historical pivots of the British regime are the foundation of Halifax in 1749 and the

Historical Introduction

advent of 13,000 Loyalists to Nova Scotia and 12,000 to New Brunswick in 1783. When once launched on calm seas the provinces followed the general lines of other growing provinces on the road to responsible government and confederation, but not without hesitation did Nova Scotia and New Brunswick join the Dominion in 1867; Prince Edward Island held off till 1873.

A few of the Maritimes' famous sons are Fenwick Williams, Haliburton ('Sam Slick'), Tupper, Joseph Howe, Bonar Law and Sir Robert Borden, but the vigorous implanted stock has sent its scions to success in all parts of Canada and many parts of the Empire.

Acadia's romantic history of 200 years has no parallel in Canada. It teems with incidents, to which very many place names are an index. Their record dates back to Nicholas Denys' volumes on 'Acadie', written at Nipisiquit in 1672, Lescarbot's history and Champlain's 'Voyages'.

Population and Education

In 1921, at the time of the last census, the Maritimes had 11·38 per cent of Canada's population, the statistical records of the last three census years being as follows:—

—	1901	1911	1921
Nova Scotia.....	459,574	492,338	523,837
New Brunswick.....	331,120	351,889	387,876
Prince Edward Island.....	103,259	93,728	88,615
Maritimes.....	893,953	937,955	1,000,328
All Canada.....	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,483

According to the estimates mathematically computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the population of Nova Scotia on June 1, 1929, was 550,400, of New Brunswick 419,300 and of Prince Edward Island 86,100. The somewhat small increase in the population of the Maritime Provinces is attributable in large part to the trend of settlement to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the simultaneous industrialization of Ontario and Quebec. Western Canada claimed in 1921 some 48,000 and Ontario and Quebec together some 22,000 persons who had been born in the Maritimes.

—	Land area	Population, 1921	Ratio of rural to total population
	sq. m.	per sq. m.	per cent
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	40·56	78·45
Nova Scotia.....	21,068	24·86	56·66
New Brunswick.....	27,911	13·90	67·92
Maritimes.....	51,163	19·55	62·95

Population and Education

Prince Edward Island, which is about half the size of Jamaica, has a greater density of population and a higher ratio of rural to urban dweller than New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, or in fact any other province. Outside of Charlottetown (the capital city) and Summerside its inhabitants are fairly evenly distributed among the farms throughout the island.

In New Brunswick—an area short of that of Scotland by 2,420 square miles—the principal settlements are in the districts around Saint John, the potato and apple growing area along the St. John river, the dairying district of the Kennebecasis valley, along Chaleur and Passamaquoddy bays, and on the coast of the St. Lawrence gulf and Northumberland strait, the leading cities or towns being Saint John, Moncton, Fredericton (the capital city), Campbellton, Chatham, Edmundston, Newcastle, St. Stephen, Bathurst, Sackville, and Dalhousie.

The more populous districts of Nova Scotia, which has an area about 2,000 square miles less than that of Holland and Belgium com-



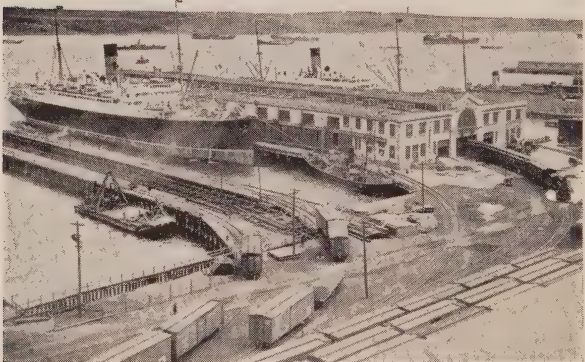
A Section of the Harbour and Docks at Saint John

The Maritime Provinces

bined, are Halifax (the capital city) and vicinity, the metallurgical and coal mining district of Sydney and Glace Bay, the fruit growing area of the Annapolis, Cornwallis, and Gaspereau valleys near the south shore of Fundy bay, the fishing districts of Yarmouth, Lunenburg, Liverpool, and Shelburne in the southwest, the coal fields of Pictou and Springhill, and the industrial centres of Amherst, New Glasgow, and Truro.

Cities or towns in the Maritimes having a population in 1921 of more than 8,000 were:—

City or Town	Population	City or Town	Population
Halifax.....	58,372	Charlottetown.....	12,347
Saint John.....	47,166	Amherst.....	9,998
Sydney.....	22,545	New Glasgow.....	8,974
Moncton.....	17,488	Sydney Mines.....	8,327
Glace Bay.....	17,007	Fredericton.....	8,114



A Section of Halifax Harbour

Population and Education

Halifax and Saint John are outstandingly the leading cities of the Maritimes, having splendidly sheltered harbours which are never affected by ice and are accessible at all tides. Numerous ocean steamship companies and coastwise lines operate from them, commodities exported in large quantity being grain and flour, lumber and newsprint, potatoes, fuel oil, automobiles, pulpwood, bunker coal, refined sugar, apples, fish, and general merchandise, whilst leading imports are raw sugar, crude oil, coal (anthracite and bituminous), gasoline, fertilizer, Indian corn, and general merchandise.

The excellent shipping facilities of these great nationally owned and operated ports will be even further increased as a result of the large contemplated expenditures on improvements during the next five years.

Origins of the People.—Of the total population of the Maritimes 73·51 per cent were of British and 18·96 per cent of French origin, the remainder being largely of German, Dutch, Indian, and Scandinavian origin.

—	British	French	German	Dutch	Other
Prince Edward Island	75,627	11,971	260	239	518
New Brunswick,	253,002	121,111	1,698	3,638	8,427
Nova Scotia,	407,618	56,619	27,046	11,506	21,048
Maritimes,	736,247	189,701	29,004	15,383	29,993

Those of French origin are largely descended from the French colonists or Acadians and, like their forefathers who first dyked the tidal lands of Fundy bay, engage in some phase of the fishing industry or of agriculture; but there are also many French-Canadians from the adjoining province of Quebec that have latterly settled in New Brunswick, particularly in the

The Maritime Provinces

counties of Madawaska and Restigouche. The majority of the 29,004 people of German descent in Nova Scotia are related to those 2,000 Hanoverians who founded Lunenburg and were reinforced by others at the close of the Seven Years' War in 1763. The English-speaking population claims many descendants from the soldiers who first cleared the forest round Chebucto bay for the site of Halifax; from those United Empire Loyalists whom the Maritimes welcomed when the American War of Independence ended; and from those soldiers of the King that were granted land after the Napoleonic wars. The large percentage of Scotch in the population of Prince Edward Island is traceable to the Highlanders whom the Earl of Selkirk first settled in 1803, and in Nova Scotia to the 28,000 who before 1828 had come to Cape Breton and the northern part of the peninsula.

None of the three provinces is confronted with any problems of race assimilation, and the incoming settler is always assured of associations congenial to him.

Education.—In the Maritimes an excellent public educational system prevails based upon a 12-year school course, of which the first eight grades are taught in what are usually known as the elementary or rural schools and the remaining four in high schools (grammar or superior schools in New Brunswick). These schools are free and non-sectarian. Graduation at the close of the complete course qualifies for entrance to the universities and various technical or vocational colleges. In New Brunswick the normal school is at Fredericton. This academic institution for the training of teachers also provides high school training for pupils admitted direct from rural schools. In Prince Edward Island the Prince of Wales College at Charlotte-

Population and Education

town which is affiliated to a number of Canadian universities serves a similar purpose. The provincial normal school in Nova Scotia is at Truro, as also is the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. The Maritimes have some well-known private schools for boys and girls and technical and other colleges.



Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia

Higher education is available through eight universities (five of which are affiliated to Oxford or Cambridge, or to both), namely, one state controlled, the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton; Dalhousie University at Halifax, which is undenominational; and six denominational—St. Dunstan's at Charlottetown, St. Francois Xavier at Antigonish, and St. Joseph's at St. Joseph representing the Roman Catholic Church; King's College at Halifax the Church of England; Mount Allison at Sackville the United Church; and Acadia at Wolfville representing the Baptist Church.

Climate

After flowing along the east coast of Newfoundland the cold Labrador current attempts to round the Grand Bank to the south, but there it comes in contact with the northward pressing Gulf Stream, the warmth of which— 59° in the open Atlantic—tempers the climate of the Maritime Provinces and keeps open the year round a line of harbours extending from Cape Breton to Saint John on Fundy bay.

In a number of respects the climate is comparable with that of southern Ontario, the proximity of the ocean preventing extremes of heat and cold, but spring arrives somewhat late along the coast and still more so in the interior. Work on the land, however, usually commences about the first week in May and grain is ready to harvest early in September, although in eastern Nova Scotia, particularly Cape Breton island and some parts of New Brunswick, seeding and harvesting dates are about two weeks later.

The summers are slightly warmer than in the south of England, temperatures exceeding 85° and at times 95° being by no means infrequent. The mean temperature during June, July and August averages $59^{\circ}\cdot5$ at Saint John, $62^{\circ}\cdot3$ at Halifax, $63^{\circ}\cdot4$ at Fredericton, and $62^{\circ}\cdot7$ at Charlottetown, comparing with about 61° at London, England.

In October, which is a month of much fine weather, the temperature begins to decline rapidly and night frosts are liable to be severe, while towards the close of November the normal daily temperature falls below the freezing point.

* Temperatures throughout this section are in degrees Fahrenheit, those below zero having a minus sign prefixed.

The winters in Nova Scotia are not quite as cold as in southern Ontario, but over the greater part of New Brunswick they are colder—zero temperatures at Fredericton for instance occurring quite frequently between mid-December and March the first.

The comparative cold of the winters in a region lying between latitudes 44° and 48° and having such an extensive coast line is due to westerly and northwesterly winds which drive the frigid air of northern Quebec over the provinces. And although at times southerly and southeasterly winds from the Atlantic prevail and the temperature rises rapidly, occasionally reaching 50° or more, the general atmospheric circulation on the North American continent and over adjacent waters does not allow much abatement of the general westerly and northwesterly drift except in abnormally mild winters, during which the excess over normal temperature may be 7° to 9° . On the other hand the exceptional increase in the intensity of the northern anticyclones may bring the temperature of the winter months 10° below normal, with occasional days in New Brunswick when the thermometer falls to 30° to 40° below zero.

The precipitation, which is ample throughout the provinces, ranges generally between 40 and 50 inches (as compared with between 20 and 30 inches in the vicinity of London, England) except in the more northerly parts of New Brunswick, which are dryer, and along the south shore of Nova Scotia, where it is greatest—exceeding 50 inches. The snowfall is particularly heavy in northern New Brunswick, being more than 100 nches, but diminishes southward to the Atlantic shores of Nova Scotia, where it is frequently replaced by rain during winter storms.

The Maritime Provinces

In the accompanying table compiled by the Meteorological Service, Toronto, are summarized fifty years' observations at Saint John, Fredericton, Halifax, and Charlottetown. The mean maximum temperature for any month has been computed by dividing the sum of the daily maximum figures by the number of days in that month and then averaging the results so derived for that particular month in each year of observation. The mean minimum is similarly obtained, and the mean temperature for any month can then be readily deduced by taking the half sum of the mean maximum and the mean minimum.

The term 'precipitation' is used to include rain, snow, hail, sleet, etc., precipitated from the atmosphere upon the earth. The average monthly fall of snow is shown separately but is included with rain, etc., in the column in 'Average monthly precipitation', 10 inches of snow being taken as the equivalent of 1 inch of rain.

TEMPERATURE, PRECIPITATION, AND SUNSHINE

SAINT JOHN

	Temperature		Total precipitation	Snow	Sunshine
	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Average monthly precipitation in inches	Average monthly fall in inches	Average actual bright sunshine in hours
January.....	27.7	10.1	4.38	20.0	119
February.....	27.9	11.6	3.68	20.2	126
March.....	35.6	21.1	4.34	14.6	154
April.....	45.9	31.3	3.25	6.6	151
May.....	55.8	40.9	3.60	0.3	209
June.....	63.8	48.6	3.24	.....	198
July.....	68.2	53.8	3.41	.....	195
August.....	68.2	54.3	3.76	.....	191
September....	62.7	49.0	3.56	.....	172
October.....	53.5	40.2	4.09	0.3	151
November....	42.3	29.8	4.50	6.1	104
December....	31.7	16.0	4.21	14.1	100
Year.....	48.6	33.9	46.02	82.2	1,869

Climate

TEMPERATURE, PRECIPITATION AND SUNSHINE—*Con.*

FREDERICTON

—	Temperature		Total precipita- tion	Snow	Sun- shine
	Mean maxi- mum	Mean mini- mum	Average monthly precipita- tion in inches	Average monthly fall in inches	Average actual bright sunshine in hours
January.....	23.4	1.9	3.90	23.8	111
February.....	26.4	3.4	3.24	23.1	126
March.....	36.1	15.5	3.64	16.6	153
April.....	48.9	28.4	2.84	6.9	176
May.....	62.4	39.1	3.06	0.1	206
June.....	72.0	48.2	3.74	.....	219
July.....	77.3	54.7	3.52	.....	233
August.....	75.1	53.1	3.91	.....	219
September....	66.8	45.0	3.58	.....	176
October.....	55.0	35.7	4.03	0.5	149
November....	40.4	24.5	3.92	8.3	93
December....	27.9	9.8	3.40	18.5	95
Year.....	51.0	29.9	42.78	97.8	1,956

CHARLOTTETOWN

January.....	25.6	9.0	3.60	22.8	97
February.....	25.5	3.8	3.13	19.9	118
March.....	33.0	19.0	3.17	15.1	136
April.....	43.1	29.3	2.90	9.8	139
May.....	55.9	39.2	2.69	0.9	220
June.....	66.2	49.3	2.69	.....	217
July.....	73.1	57.5	3.09	.....	223
August.....	72.3	57.5	3.36	.....	233
September....	64.6	50.4	3.39	.....	185
October.....	53.6	40.9	4.30	0.4	136
November....	41.8	30.7	3.78	7.6	73
December....	31.2	18.4	3.80	19.1	56
Year.....	48.8	33.8	39.90	95.6	1,832

HALIFAX

January.....	31.7	14.4	5.59	20.4	62
February.....	31.4	14.5	4.52	20.2	60
March.....	37.9	22.8	5.02	13.0	63
April.....	47.7	31.2	4.50	5.8	60
May.....	58.5	40.0	4.17	0.6	63
June.....	67.8	47.8	3.70	.....	63
July.....	74.1	55.1	3.90	.....	60
August.....	73.5	55.5	4.53	.....	58
September....	67.5	49.1	3.55	.....	52
October.....	57.0	40.5	5.25	0.2	58
November....	45.8	31.8	5.40	3.0	65
December....	35.7	20.9	5.39	13.9	66
Year.....	52.4	35.3	55.52	77.1	61

NOTE.—Hours of actual bright sunshine not available in case of Halifax; in their stead is given average percentage of sky clouded.

The Maritime Provinces

The following table gives the lowest and greatest temperatures ever recorded at Saint John, Halifax, Fredericton, Charlottetown, and Chatham:—

—	Extreme minimum	Extreme maximum
Saint John.....	—21	89
Halifax.....	—21	99
Fredericton.....	—35	96
Charlottetown.....	—23	91
Chatham.....	—39	100

Farm Lands and Farming

The remarkable growth of the nearby New England States in the latter part of the nineteenth century and the lure of the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta since 1900, together with the industrialization of Ontario and Quebec to meet the demands of western settlers, deprived the Maritimes of many of its sons. As a result agricultural development received a set-back when the farmer-parents of these young emigrants grew too old, retired, or died.

This explains why farms can often be cheaply obtained even in Prince Edward Island—the most thickly settled province in the Dominion and the most intensively developed agriculturally, more than 87 per cent of its area of 2,184 square miles being under occupied farms which afford a livelihood directly to three-fourths of the population and indirectly to a large percentage of the remainder. Some of such farms in the Maritimes are from 75 to 200 acres in extent with from 20 to 100 acres cleared and ready for cropping, an abundance of firewood and frequently a fair amount of good timber. Occasionally they have small orchards sufficient to furnish all the apples and other fruits needed for family use. The buildings are generally adequate and though perhaps in need of repairs are usually ready for occupancy and often worth as much as the entire cost of the property.

In recent years however the tide of western migration has been ebbing, for most of the free lands conveniently situated to the railways have been settled upon, and recognition which is rightly merited is being given to the Maritime Provinces. A realization of their potentialities

The Maritime Provinces

has come to pass, their one-time citizens are returning, and emigrants from European shores no longer pass them by.

How Farm Lands can be Secured.—Nova Scotia has no unalienated Crown lands suitable for farming purposes; consequently, as in Prince



View Near Churchill, Prince Edward Island

Edward Island, farms can be obtained only by purchase from the owners or their agents. In New Brunswick, however, a prospective farmer can secure under certain conditions without cost 100 acres in any Crown settlement area other than the Blue Bell tract. The newer settlement areas, all of which are served by roads and well adapted to farming, occur mainly in the counties of Victoria, Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, and Madawaska, but a few scattered lots are still available in the older and more populated counties such as Westmorland and Queens. In the Blue

Farm Lands and Farming

Bell tract of 50,000 acres in Victoria county where one dollar an acre is charged, there are still available about 12,000 acres in 100-acre lots, adjacent to flourishing Danish and Scotch settlements, of what probably is the best Crown land yet open to the farmer.



A Scene in Cape Breton

The facilities of New Brunswick's Farm Settlement Board, which was created in 1912 primarily to enable the people of the province to purchase farms on easy terms, have been applied to the settlement of 100 British families a year during the 5-year period ending March 1, 1933, under an agreement effected between the provincial, Dominion, and British Governments. The full quota of families has been placed during each of the years this agreement has so far been in force.

The Maritime Provinces

Both the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Governments have passed legislation which enables these provinces to participate in the plan inaugurated under the Canadian Farm Loan Act which was passed by the Dominion Government in 1927, whereby under certain conditions long-term mortgage credits are granted to farmers 21 years of age or over.

The Land Settlement Branch of the federal Department of the Interior and the railway companies also co-operate with the provincial Governments in bringing into the Maritimes desirable settlers, much attention being at present given by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways to the settlement of Danish families in districts specially suited to dairy farming.

Under the Boys' Settlement Agreement a British boy of between 15 and 20 years who is willing to acquire the necessary farm experience is brought to Canada free of all transportation charges. When he has saved \$500 by working as an agricultural labourer he can apply for a twenty-year loan of \$2,500 at 5 per cent to enable him to purchase a farm with stock and equipment. Recognized centres in the Maritimes for the reception and, if necessary, the training of such boys have been established at Gagetown in New Brunswick and at Truro, the seat of Nova Scotia's agricultural college.

Types of Lands.—"All the land is low and the most beautiful it is possible to see, full of trees and meadows"—so ran Jacques Cartier's description of what is now Prince Edward Island. Indeed, except for a range of hills stretching about midway across the island in a north and south direction, there is scarcely an interruption to the gently undulating surface. The peculiar redness of the fine sandy loam,

Farm Lands and Farming

typifying the easily cultivable soil, contrasts delightfully with the varied green of field and woodland. Natural fertilizers in the form of mussel mud, seaweed, peat, and marsh mud are at hand in plenty to restore, when needed, the productiveness of these light soils, as also at times is fish offal.



Digging a Ditch on Dyked Lands

Of the lands now under or available for cultivation in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there are in the main three distinctive types—uplands, intervalles, and dyked lands. The upland soils vary from rich alluvial loam, capable of producing large crops of hay, cereals, and vegetables, to the light sandy soils unfit for cultivation but suitable for pasturing sheep. Along the rivers and streams and adjoining the uplands are rich and productive intervalles and fertile valleys, of which the famous valleys of the Annapolis region—the Garden of Nova Scotia—, and those picturesque lands in New Brunswick watered by the St. John river—the Rhine of America—are perhaps the best known.

The Maritime Provinces

The dyked lands along both sides of Fundy bay constitute a most valuable agricultural asset. Created by the extraordinary tides which have scoured out soil in enormous quantity and thrown it on the land, and reclaimed by dykes built by the early French settlers, these lands now form extensive meadows with soil 80 feet deep in places, and can readily be revived by opening the dyke gates. This method of revival is seldom necessary, for there are areas known not to have been treated in any way for 50 years or more still yielding crops as bountiful as ever. Under intelligent draining at least 3 tons of hay of the very best quality is produced to the acre. Most important and extensive parts of this dyked area are at the head of Chignecto bay, where occur the famed Tantramar marshes—a seeming misnomer for such wealth of rich prairie meadows—, and around Minas basin.

Extent of Agricultural Lands.—The total area of the Maritimes is 32,744,550 acres, and the estimate of possible farm land 20,068,190 acres, of which 50·8 per cent was occupied at the time of the last census, 1921, compared with 54·8 per cent in 1911. The acreages in 1921 of improved land (by which is meant land which has been brought under cultivation and is fitted for producing crops; it includes also orchards, gardens, and land occupied by buildings) and of unimproved land in each province were as follows:—

Province	Improved land	Un-improved land	Total occupied in farms
Prince Edward Island....	767,319	449,164	1,216,483
Nova Scotia.....	992,467	3,731,083	4,723,550
New Brunswick.....	1,368,023	2,901,537	4,269,560
Maritimes.....	3,127,809	7,081,784	10,209,593

Farm Lands and Farming

From the above figures it will be seen that 30.6 per cent of the occupied farm land was improved.

Agricultural Revenue.—Agriculture is the Maritimes' leading source of revenue. The estimated gross value of farm products, the details of which are given below, was \$110,135,000 in 1929, which compares with an average of \$100,732,000 for the four years previous. Field crops contributed 56 per cent, and dairy products 21 per cent.

	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Mari- times
	(thousands of dollars)			
Field crops.....	16,940	20,945	23,835	61,720
Dairy products.....	3,700	11,500	8,000	23,200
Farm animals.....	2,627	4,687	3,647	10,961
Poultry and eggs.....	1,523	1,905	1,720	5,148
Fruit and vegetables.....	253	3,628	999	4,880
Fur-farming.....	1,521	456	1,384	3,361
Wool.....	122	364	191	677
Maple products.....	.....	56	38	94
Clover and grass seed.....	35	10	18	63
Honey.....	2	7	22	31
Total.....	26,723	43,558	39,854	110,135



Rich Pasturage and Large Crops of Hay are Characteristic
of Many Parts of the Maritimes

The Maritime Provinces

Field Crops.—The climate and soil of the Maritimes lend themselves to the production of a variety of crops, among which the principal are hay and clover, potatoes, oats, turnips, buckwheat, wheat, mixed grains, and barley, the yields of which during 1929 had the following values according to figures published in January, 1930, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:—

—	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunsw- wick	Mari- times
	(thousands of dollars)			
Hay and clover.....	4,326	10,731	8,950	24,007
Potatoes.....	6,074	3,935	6,272	16,281
Oats.....	3,591	3,065	5,205	11,861
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....	1,296	2,072	1,355	4,723
Buckwheat.....	73	202	1,022	1,297
Wheat (spring).....	719	163	314	1,196
Mixed grains.....	680	182	143	1,005
Barley.....	148	339	256	743

Hay and potatoes are among the outstanding crops of the Maritimes being well known in Canadian and foreign markets. Much attention has latterly been given to the grading of hay and the extension of trade with the United Kingdom and the West Indies. The moist, temperate climate is ideal also for the growing of clover and grass seed, and many farmers have greatly benefited by the practice.

Potatoes for table use and seed grow to perfection. They have gained an excellent reputation in Canada, the United States, the West Indies and elsewhere, more shipments being made from the Maritimes—which account for nearly 30 per cent of Canada's production—than from any other part of the Dominion. As a result of excellent cultural methods the average yield per acre is high, ranging from 99·3 cwt. in Nova Scotia to 124·9 in New Brunswick

Farm Lands and Farming

during the five-year period 1924-28, which compares with 86·5 cwt. for all Canada. In some sections crops of 175 to 225 cwt. to the acre are frequently obtained. More potatoes are grown in Prince Edward Island than in any other area of like extent on the continent, particular attention being given to certified seed stock, the output of which is yearly increasing.



Harvesting Potatoes in the Maritimes

Another field crop which is more or less a specialty is that of turnips for local and United States trade, also oats for seed purposes in Newfoundland.

Vegetable Canning.—Although the Maritimes yearly import appreciable quantities of canned goods, vegetable canning is at present limited to 4 licensed plants (3 in Nova Scotia, 1 in Prince Edward Island) for putting up wax beans, at one of which, however, peas also are canned and at another baked white beans. Two concerns, one each in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, manufacture pickles.

The Maritime Provinces

Live Stock.*—The live stock industry is a most important branch of agricultural activity which is likely to expand rapidly as marketing efficiency increases. In the Maritime Provinces is one of the most successful live stock co-operative organizations on the North American continent—the Maritime Live Stock Marketing Board. This organization of producers is of great pecuniary benefit to these provinces through its efficient and orderly disposal of surplus meat animals in the most attractive market. As a result of united effort hogs and lambs from the Maritimes command prices equal to those paid at the large competitive market centres in Canada.

The live stock population in 1929 as given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in February, 1930, was as follows:—

—	Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia
Horses.....	33,241	50,199	52,104
Milch cows.....	55,803	105,667	141,207
Other cattle.....	64,726	109,919	145,199
Sheep.....	97,367	151,257	277,761
Swine.....	54,285	66,467	47,458
Poultry.....	924,252	1,005,394	1,114,171

The total value of all farm animals in the Maritimes is estimated at approximately fifty-five million dollars, a higher value than at any other time in the past five years.

Hogs.—The production of hogs, particularly in Prince Edward Island, is almost entirely devoted to the bacon hog, or Wiltshire type, which is in preferred demand in the world's markets. In no other part of Canada has greater progress been made in the output of select pigs, especially in Prince Edward Island.

* Contributed largely by the Live Stock Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Farm Lands and Farming

Dairying.—All the best known breeds of dairy cattle are to be found, and numbered among them are some of the most noted herds in the Dominion. In some sections Ayrshires predominate, in others Holsteins, Jerseys, and Guernseys. There are also many excellent herds of grade dairy cattle, and the constant introduction of high quality pure bred sires and



A Dairy Herd on a Farm in Prince Edward Island

dams is effecting increased production of milk at lower cost. The output of butter and cheese in each of the Maritimes during 1928 was:—

—	Butter	Cheese
	lb.	lb.
Nova Scotia.....	10,479,276	98,451
New Brunswick.....	8,591,723	705,555
Prince Edward Island.....	3,536,838	1,711,726
Maritimes.....	22,607,837	2,515,732

The value of the total dairy production, which includes butter, cheese, miscellaneous factory products, and milk consumed fresh or

The Maritime Provinces

otherwise used, was \$11,802,156 in Nova Scotia, \$8,662,173 in New Brunswick, and \$3,803,479 in Prince Edward Island.

Beef Cattle.—The Shorthorn is probably the predominating beef type of cattle; and though the Maritimes are at present dependent for much of the beef they consume upon imports from Ontario and western Canada, they are making earnest efforts to remedy this by means of production and marketing policies operated largely in conjunction with the federal Department of Agriculture.

Horses.—The breeding of horses has been resumed in a number of districts where it had long been discontinued. The lumber industry in northern New Brunswick provides a market for animals of good draft type and of weights around 1,400 pounds or more. Draft types also are in request for the handling of heavy machinery in other parts of the Maritimes, while in some sections there is an outlet for horses of lighter weights. Both provincial and federal Governments assist financially and otherwise in stimulating the use of high class sires.

Sheep.—Sheep have been prominent in live stock activities since the early settlement days, but the present number is very much less than that which the provinces are capable of supporting. For, in addition to the arable, bush, rock, and meadow lands, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick alone have at least 1,000,000 acres of sheep lands which it is estimated could easily produce 40,000,000 pounds of lamb and 20,000,000 pounds of wool annually. Every encouragement is being given to make the sheep industry remunerative and progressive. And, despite the present unsatisfactory state of the world's sheep and wool business, the type and quality of the market lamb and wool crops have been much improved in recent years.

Farm Lands and Farming



Sheep on a Farm in Nova Scotia

Federal and provincial departments of Agriculture have introduced progressive legislation in all phases of the live stock industry; they have established co-operative marketing, assisted in the importation of pure bred breeding stock, built up a system of sheep and lamb sales and fairs, and provided generous premium policies, particularly in connection with lamb improvement.

Poultry.—Prince Edward Island has for some time been a prominent egg-producing country, but only within recent years have the farmers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick recognized that the raising of poultry can be made one of the best paying branches of their work.

In 1929, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there were 523,190 egg-producing hens in Prince Edward Island, 642,058 in Nova Scotia, and 565,665 in New Brunswick. The output of eggs in that year was 3,705,929 dozen in Prince Edward Island, 4,815,435 dozen in Nova Scotia, and 4,148,210 dozen in New

The Maritime Provinces

Brunswick. Although Prince Edward Island has the least production it enjoys inter-provincial trading to better advantage because of its comparatively small population. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the other hand depend upon Prince Edward Island and central Canada for a large part of their egg supply. In 1929 the federal Live Stock Branch inspected 46,785



Barred Plymouth Rocks, a Preferred Breed in the Maritimes

cases of eggs (30 dozen per case) for inter-provincial shipment from Prince Edward Island, in addition to 1,599 cases for export.

The poultry industries of all three provinces are served by energetic and well organized co-operative societies. The Prince Edward Island Co-operative Egg and Poultry Exchange is one of the oldest and most successful producers' associations in North America. The associations in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are of more recent origin and two years ago were amalgamated into the Maritime Co-operative Egg and Poultry Exchange.

Enjoying the benefits which have accrued to the entire country through standardized grading, the poultry industry of the Maritimes is on a firm basis and assured of a bright future in view of the excellent reputation Prince Edward Island has established in inter-provincial trading; the export markets available in Newfoundland and the West Indies; and the fact that neither New Brunswick nor Nova Scotia is producing sufficient eggs to meet its own requirements.

Fruit Growing.*—Despite the fact that in various parts of the Maritimes there are orchards, numerous small fruit plantations, and many very favourable areas for fruit trees, commercial horticulture is at present confined mainly to the Annapolis region of Nova Scotia. This stretch of territory, one hundred miles long and six to eleven miles wide, embracing the valleys through which flow the Annapolis, Cornwallis and other small rivers, is ideal for fruit growing, benefiting climatically from its proximity to the ocean and from the shelter afforded by a parallel range of hills five to six hundred feet high. In no other part of Canada can such an extensive view of orchards be seen as from these hills.

The earliest French settlers first planted seed in this district, but it is only during the past sixty or seventy years that the great development of the fruit industry has taken place. The apple is grown almost to the exclusion of other fruits although these can be produced equally well. This is largely the result of the advantageous situation for the export of apples in quantity to the United Kingdom and Europe, whereas the home market for soft fruits is relatively limited. Nova Scotia's commercial

* Contributed largely by the Dominion Horticulturist of the federal Department of Agriculture.

The Maritime Provinces

output of apples was 1,737,876 barrels in 1929, compared with 1,089,000 barrels in 1928, the bulk coming from the Annapolis valley.

Apple trees in Nova Scotia bear well on several types of soil—the rich bottom lands near the salt marshes or the steep hillsides where the soil is often very light, but where some of the cheapest lands are found and some



An Orchard in the Annapolis Valley

of the largest crops and best coloured fruit grown. Pears, plums and cherries do well; early varieties of peaches ripen but are not grown commercially.

Nova Scotia has an energetic fruit growers' association which has long been an important factor in the development of the apple industry. The Dominion Experimental Stations at Kentville and Nappan render much assistance, as also do the federal entomological laboratory at Annapolis and the provincial agricultural college at Truro.

From the standpoint of horticulture, New Brunswick has been somewhat overshadowed

by Nova Scotia, but the wild apple trees along many a roadside, and the aged orchards here and there with some trees strong and productive despite their hundred years emphasize the fruit-growing power of that province's soil and climate. And he who has seen in the St. John valley and other parts of New Brunswick the highly coloured apples of varieties noted for their dessert quality, such as Mackintosh and Fameuse, cannot fail to realize the horticultural potentialities of New Brunswick. Indeed the valley of the St. John river could be developed perhaps into one of the most productive apple regions of the Dominion. As yet the crop amounts only to some twenty thousand barrels a year.

There is a Dominion Experimental Station at Fredericton, a fruit growers' association and a provincial horticulturist, and through each of these agencies much help is given.

Prince Edward Island too is well adapted to the growing of apples, pears, plums and some varieties of cherries, but orcharding has made little progress. Now that the transportation facilities are greatly improved there should soon be a marked development of the fruit industry. The cool summers retard ripening but benefit the keeping quality of the fruit.

Small Fruits.—Small fruits such as strawberries, blueberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and cranberries grow to better advantage in the Maritimes than in almost any other part of the Dominion. And as they mature earlier than the similar fruits of Ontario, Quebec and the New England States, their marketing at satisfactory prices presents little difficulty, but the greater development of the industry depends upon adequate transportation at reasonable costs, organized marketing for

The Maritime Provinces

both local and export trade, the adoption of standard boxes and shipping crates, and canning factories to ensure stable markets. The commercial crop of berries in 1928 was about one and a half million quarts, to which strawberries contributed slightly more than a million quarts.

Latterly much interest has been centred in blueberries, the yearly enormous demand for which has never yet been fully satisfied by the available supply. The provincial Governments of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been active in promoting blueberry culture through the careful selection and burning of areas best suited for the purpose.

Fruit Canning.—In the Annapolis district 19 plants are engaged in one or more of the operations of canning, preserving, evaporating, and dehydrating fruits, the principal products being evaporated, dehydrated and canned apples, cider, jams and jellies, and canned strawberries and pears. The only other licensed canneries are the 15 plants processing wild blueberries, seven of which are in New Brunswick and the balance in Nova Scotia.

Forests and Forestal Products

The development of the magnificent forest that at one time covered the whole of the Maritimes excepting the tidal lands of Fundy bay began with the supplying of masts and spars for the French navy on De Mont's arrival at Saint John in 1604 and the establishment of the first settlement shortly afterwards at Port Royal, and ever since has been in uninterrupted progress, contributing today some \$30,000,000 annually in net productive revenue to New Brunswick and \$12,000,000 to Nova Scotia, and providing the agricultural settlers of Prince Edward Island with all the building lumber and fuel wood they require.

The forests resemble those of the state of Maine, being characterized by the occurrence of red spruce, which in many parts, especially of Nova Scotia, is more prevalent than the white variety. The principal forest types are (a) softwood: in which spruce-balsam, cedar, white and red pine, hemlock, jack pine (increasingly used for railway ties), and black spruce-larch are subtypes, the first named being more extensive than any of the others, (b) mixedwood: in which yellow birch, hard maple, beech, and to a less degree, poplar, white birch, and red maple occur intermingled with spruce, balsam fir, and, to some extent in certain areas, with white and red pine, hemlock and cedar, (c) hardwood: usually consisting of yellow birch, hard maple and beech, though varying widely in composition according to the soil and latitude, beech—un-

fortunately much damaged in many areas by the European beech bark louse—being more plentiful in Nova Scotia generally than either hard maple or yellow birch. The temporary intolerant hardwood type of poplar and white birch, and the jack pine type are prevalent in burned-over areas.

Extent.—The provincial Government of New Brunswick estimated from its own surveys of 7,000 square miles of Crown lands that the forest area was 20,326 square miles, or 72·8 per cent of the land area of 27,911 square miles; and that the area of merchantable timber was 18,032 square miles (90 per cent of which had been logged over for some species of softwood at least once during the last 150 years), or 64·6 per cent of the land area. These estimates do not include the woodlots on the unimproved land, about 4,500 square miles, held by farm settlers. It must be remembered that these figures and those that follow are based upon surveys, some of which were undertaken more than 12 years ago, since which time many changes have taken place that will materially affect the estimates given. For instance, regulations have been introduced to enforce cutting to lower stumps, and greater use is being made of smaller material in tree tops and of defective material for pulpwood. And though consideration of these factors alone would result in an appreciable addition to the amount of available timber, allowance would have to be made for the damage to forests from insects, fire and other causes.

Of the standing timber on the Crown lands actually surveyed it was estimated that 18·3 per cent consisted of merchantable softwoods, and 16·4 per cent of merchantable hardwoods, the balance, viz., 65·3 per cent, being at that time under merchantable size. The proportions

Forests and Forestal Products

of the different species contributing to the merchantable stand were:—

—	Per cent	—	Per cent
Spruce (white, black, and red).....	27.71	Yellow birch.....	14.79
Balsam fir.....	9.71	White birch.....	16.35
White pine.....	3.74	Maple.....	7.71
Red pine.....	0.66	Beech.....	2.21
Jack pine.....	1.05	Poplar.....	5.06
Cedar.....	7.84	Ash.....	1.04
Hemlock.....	2.03	Other species.....	0.19

In the report (1924) of the Royal Commission on Pulpwood, the accessible and merchantable spruce and balsam timber available in New Brunswick for both pulpwood and lumber was estimated at 26,600,000 cords, and the average annual combined consumption of these species in the decade 1913-22 at 1,100,000 cords.

In Nova Scotia the total land area is 21,062 square miles, of which some 10,300 square miles consist of productive forest land with merchantable timber estimated as below, and 5,000 square miles of fire barrens, natural barrens and bogs.

—	Merchantable Forest		Total
	sq. m.	cu. ft. per sq. m.	M cu. ft.
Conifers.....	6,217.46	559,063	3,475,950
Broad-leaved.....	4,078.31	648,951	2,646,624
	10,295.77	594,669	6,122,574

NOTE.—For purposes of conversion 100 cu. ft. = 1 cord.

The Pulpwood Commission placed at 20,000,000 cords the amount of spruce and balsam for both pulpwood and lumber, and at 400,000 cords the annual combined consumption of these species, inclusive of some 50,000 cords used in coal mining.

The Maritime Provinces

The forests of Prince Edward Island have largely given place to cultivated farms, but there are still wild bits of woodland and most of the farmers have sufficient timber for their needs.

Ownership.—In Prince Edward Island all the forest land has been alienated, in Nova Scotia about 76 per cent, and in New Brunswick nearly 50 per cent. Under the present policy regulating the disposition of lands still remaining to the Crown the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia retain ownership of the land and control cutting operations, deriving revenue from timber licences in the form of ground rents, stumpage bonuses and royalty on the quantities cut.

Lumber Industry.—The production in 1928 of lumber, lath and shingles is given below, the capital invested in the industry amounting to \$26,513,666 of which \$22,463,064 was credited



Driving Logs on the Cain

Forests and Forestal Products

to New Brunswick and \$3,915,452 to Nova Scotia. In the former province spruce was outstandingly the principal species contributing the lumber and lath, and cedar the shingles, while in Nova Scotia red spruce largely accounted for most of the output in each case. But appreciable percentages of balsam fir, hemlock, yellow birch and white pine made up the sawn lumber in New Brunswick, and yellow birch, hemlock and white pine in Nova Scotia.

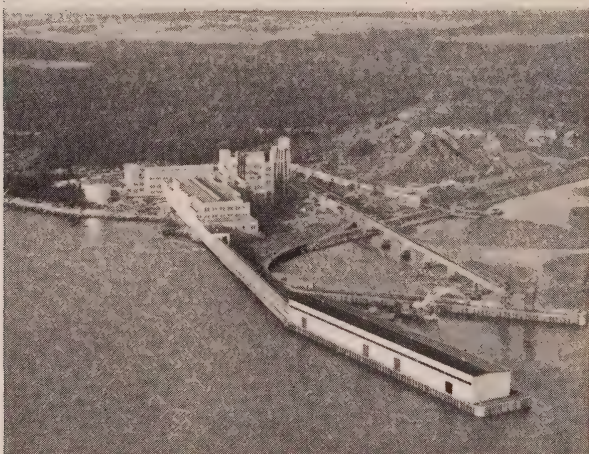
Province	Lumber	
	M ft. b.m.	\$
New Brunswick.....	283,738	7,336,329
Nova Scotia.....	114,912	2,347,267
Prince Edward Island.....	4,794	114,985
Total, 1928.....	403,444	9,798,581
Average, 1924-28.....	484,899	11,969,966
All Canada, 1928.....	4,337,253	103,590,035

	Lath	
	M	\$
New Brunswick.....	309,734	1,367,905
Nova Scotia.....	54,858	225,062
Prince Edward Island.....	182	850
Total, 1928.....	364,074	1,593,817
Average, 1924-28.....	486,516	2,329,937
All Canada, 1928.....	1,138,417	4,802,616

	Shingles	
	M	\$
New Brunswick.....	130,776	426,875
Nova Scotia.....	16,618	50,990
Prince Edward Island.....	4,951	13,726
Total, 1928.....	152,345	491,591
Average, 1924-28.....	191,866	592,775
All Canada, 1928.....	2,865,994	10,321,341

The Maritime Provinces

Pulp and Paper.—The opening of the Panama canal enabled the Pacific coast operators to place on eastern markets high-grade lumber which has seriously competed with the products of the forests of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Furthermore the supplies of the better quality lumber are diminishing; for



The Mersey Paper Company's Mill near Liverpool

instance, those of white pine, once the most important asset, have reached comparatively small proportions as also have those of hemlock. Both these factors have affected adversely the lumber industry of the Maritimes, but fortunately have stimulated the establishment of pulp and paper plants. The erection of such plants had been withheld in the past partly because of the need for acquiring sufficient timber limits from the saw-mill operators and partly because of the insufficiency of hydro-

Forests and Forestal Products

electric energy, but now that large transfers of leased and privately-owned limits have been made and additional power sites developed, the pulp and paper enterprise has proceeded apace, additionally aided as it is by the numerous rivers and streams which place within reach almost all the softwood timber resources.

In 1923 when paper making was first undertaken in the Maritimes at Bathurst, New Brunswick, the other ten active mills were engaged in the production of various kinds of pulp for export, those in Nova Scotia being confined solely to groundwood pulp made largely from spruce, notwithstanding that balsam fir is the commonest occurring conifer, especially in northern Cape Breton where it forms an almost continuous forest with only small amounts of red spruce and white birch. Since 1928, however, two complete newsprint mills have been built—the mill of the New Brunswick International Paper Company at Dalhousie in New Brunswick, and the Mersey Paper Company's plant near Liverpool, Nova Scotia, each of which has an initial capacity of 250 tons a day; at Athol, near Campbellton on Chaleur bay, a bleached sulphite mill with a daily capacity of 150 tons has just been completed (March, 1930); large additions have been made to the sulphite and paper board mills at Edmundston, New Brunswick; and the capacity of the newsprint mill at Bathurst, also in that province, has been doubled.

Of the 469,401 cords representing the apparent total production of pulpwood in New Brunswick during 1927, 62·2 per cent was used in domestic manufacture, while only 17·8 per cent of Nova Scotia's production (213,768 cords) was so used, but in 1930 these percentages will doubtless be much greater.

The Maritime Provinces

Further expansion of pulp and paper manufacture will depend upon the extent to which spruce and balsam—mainly spruce in Nova Scotia—are consumed for other purposes; upon the application to pulp making of woods other than those now employed; on the extent to which advantage is taken of the very favourable conditions existing in the Maritime Provinces



The Newsprint Mill at Dalhousie

for natural reproduction of the pulp species; and the care that is exercised in forest management, in the removal of all mature and defective timber, and in the prevention of fire and insect damage.

Other Wood-using Industries.—In addition to their use in pulp and paper making and as unmanufactured lumber for domestic and foreign markets, the timber resources of the Maritimes enter into such products as boats, cooperage, boxes and shooks, creosoted railway ties, sashes and doors, hardwood floor-

Forests and Forestal Products

ing, furniture, carriages, sleighs, and agricultural implements. But there are many products, particularly those in which yellow birch, maple and beech can be used, which are either not being made or produced in small quantity only for local consumption; and to aid in the greater development of those hardwoods that have been but little exploited as yet the provincial Governments are exerting every effort, New Brunswick for instance having recently reduced appreciably the stumpage rates on this class of timber.

Fur Farms

The conditions that enable the fur-bearing animals of the Maritime Provinces to thrive in the wild state are alike favourable to the raising of these animals in captivity, as is attested to by the many fox ranches.

The name of Prince Edward Island is indelibly linked with the founding of Canada's great fur-farming industry, which has now extended not only to every province of the Dominion but to the United Kingdom and many foreign countries, for it was in that province forty-three years ago that Dalton and Oulton successfully conducted their experiments to domesticate the silver fox. And to this day Prince Edward Island holds the premier position in the industry, its breeding stock having a world-wide reputation.

In the Maritimes fox farms predominate, comparatively little attention having been given as yet to other animals; only a few beaver, mink, muskrat, chinchilla rabbits and raccoons



A Ranch-bred Silver Fox

Fur Farms

being raised in captivity, for which purpose the climate and topographical features are ideal, well-watered and wooded land being available almost everywhere.

The following table, which is based upon the final figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1927 and the preliminary figures for 1928, shows the number of fox farms in each of the Maritime Provinces and the value of the property (i.e., fur-bearing animals, land and buildings) on Jan. 1, 1929; also the number of foxes on the farms on Jan. 1, 1928:—

	Number of fox farms Jan. 1, 1929	Number of foxes on farms Jan. 1, 1928	Value of property Jan. 1, 1929
			\$
Prince Edward Island....	759	18,657	4,723,893
New Brunswick.....	483	7,373	2,051,478
Nova Scotia.....	338	4,902	1,088,390
Maritime Provinces...	1,580	30,932	7,863,761
All Canada.....	3,676	65,909	22,613,891

Animals and pelts sold during 1928 from the fox farms of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia realized \$1,641,240, \$893,255 and \$367,478 respectively. Pelts of both wild and ranch animals killed in the season of 1927-28 had a value of \$838,525 in Prince Edward Island, \$435,027 in New Brunswick, and \$398,305 in Nova Scotia, being derived largely from fox, muskrat, mink and weasel.

In the last year or two the number of individual farmers interested in the raising of fur-bearing animals has increased to such an extent that the provincial Governments decided to give every possible assistance to ensure the development of the industry along the soundest possible lines. The New Brunswick Government for instance appointed in 1929 an inspector

The Maritime Provinces

and a veterinarian to visit the farms and give on the spot practical and scientific advice, and undertake a complete survey of the farms, as a result of which it was estimated that in 1929 there were at least 1,000 fur farms in the province with some 25,000 animals all told, mostly silver black foxes.

Minerals

To the \$307,146,494 representing the value of Canada's mineral output in 1929 the Maritimes contributed \$33,262,093, of which Nova Scotia accounted for \$30,890,956 and New Brunswick the balance, mining in Prince Edward Island being limited to small outputs of sand, gravel, and clay products, the value of which has been included in the figures for Nova Scotia.

Geology.—Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and all except northwestern New Brunswick comprise the Acadian region, where the system of sediments most widely distributed is the Carboniferous which occupies the triangular lowland of the southeastern half of New Brunswick, that part of Nova Scotia north of Cobequid mountains, part of the lowland to the south of these mountains, southwestern and north-eastern Cape Breton island, and Prince Edward Island.

Sediments, probably of Precambrian age, occur in southern New Brunswick, northern Cape Breton island, and along the Atlantic coast of the mainland of Nova Scotia. The thick series of slates and quartzites known as the Gold-bearing series forms a belt covering much of the mainland of Nova Scotia facing the Atlantic and is probably late Precambrian.

Silurian and Devonian formations are well developed in northwestern New Brunswick. Sandstone and lava flows of Triassic age are exposed on Fundy bay, particularly on the south coast, North Mountain being composed of basic lava flows capping Triassic sandstone.

Economic Geology.—As will be seen from the table giving the preliminary statistics for 1929 the leading minerals in both quantity and value of output are coal and gypsum, the con-

The Maritime Provinces

tribution of the Maritimes to the Dominion's output of coal being 41·61 per cent in tonnage and 45·97 per cent in value, and of gypsum (crude and calcined) 84·13 per cent and 48·89 per cent respectively.

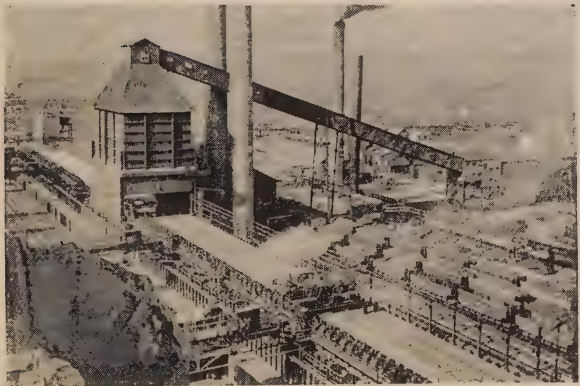
	Nova Scotia		New Brunswick	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tons	\$	tons	\$
Coal.....	7,063,879	28,070,451	219,188	908,624
Gypsum.....	948,736	1,146,499	70,482	485,982
Salt.....	27,819	157,662		
Natural gas.....			M cu. ft. 678,456	333,002
Petroleum.....			brl. 7,499	19,909
Clay products.....		561,837		160,006
Gold.....	oz. 2,687	55,545	tons	
Grindstones and pulpstones			1,248	48,389
Lime.....	tons 44,694	228,870	15,518	174,553
Sand and gravel.....	335,863	165,577	483,822	59,820
Stone.....	229,125	373,329	51,222	179,052
All others.....		131,186		1,800
Total.....		30,890,956		2,371,137

Coal.—More coal was mined in 1929 than in any other year since the war. In Nova Scotia with its reserves of some thirty-six thousand million tons there are four producing coal fields, of which the most important is Sydney where extensive under-sea mining is practised. Outside of the small anthracite deposits of Rhode Island in the United States, these maritime coal deposits of Nova Scotia stand alone on the entire length of the Atlantic seaboard of the continent. The coal is bituminous and well suited to the manufacture of blast furnace coke for use with local limestone in the treatment of high-grade hematite. This iron ore comes from the Wabana mines of Newfoundland and is converted into iron and steel at the Sydney plant where 3,000 people are employed.

Minerals



A Colliery in Nova Scotia



A Section of the Iron and Steel Works at Sydney

The Maritime Provinces

Including the quantity of coal used on the railroads, there is a present market in other Canadian provinces for about 3,500,000 tons of Nova Scotia's production.

The New Brunswick coal, almost all of which is mined near Minto from a thin seam lying near the surface, is an average bituminous variety, low in moisture, fairly high in calorific value, and with good coking properties, but is high in ash and sulphur which render it unsuitable for use as a metallurgical coke. The output is marketed within the province, 67 per cent being sold to the railway companies.

Gypsum.—The gypsum deposits of the Maritimes are the largest of any at present known in Canada. Numerous outcrops are encountered in southern New Brunswick and the northern half of Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton island). The present output in



Gypsum at Hillsborough

New Brunswick is derived almost entirely from the valuable deposits in the vicinity of Hillsborough. Not many years ago a small proportion only of the production was manufactured locally, but in 1929 about 65 per cent was so treated, the balance being exported as crude, principally to the New England States. In Nova Scotia production has been rapidly increasing—the largest operations being carried on near Windsor—and amounted to about 1,000,000 tons in 1929, more than 98 per cent of which was shipped unmanufactured to Montreal and the United States.

Salt.—The extensive deposit of rock salt discovered in 1916 near Malagash, Nova Scotia, has proved of great importance to the Maritimes, especially to the fishing industries as it is the only salt-producing area east of Windsor, Ontario. Brine springs in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have long been known, but none has ever been developed to any extent. In the latter province a bed of rock salt was struck in drilling for oil in 1921 near Gautreau, and in 1928 and 1929 further boring, undertaken to delimit the deposit, indicated the existence of an almost horizontal bed of rock salt, 890 feet thick, between the 1,245- and 2,135-foot levels.

Oil and Gas.—The small production of oil and natural gas in the Maritimes comes from the Stony creek field near Moncton, New Brunswick. This field has been so systematically tested and developed that borings for a number of years have been confined largely to the deepening of old wells in order to reach the proven lower gas-bearing horizons. The gas is free from sulphur, of high heating value, and is a very cheap source of power to industrial concerns in Moncton, Hillsborough and vicinity.

The Maritime Provinces

Extensive deposits of oil shales occur, notably in Albert county of New Brunswick and in Pictou and Antigonish counties of Nova Scotia, and much interest has been evinced from time to time in their commercial development, a plant to distil the Torbanite shales near New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, being in course of erection.

Gold.—The small output of gold comes from the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia that are found in the wide strip of Lower Cambrian quartzite and slate formations, heavily intruded with granite, extending from cape Canso to as far as latitude 45° on Fundy bay. Since 1862 about \$19,000,000 of gold has been recovered. Gold also occurs in deposits of arsenical pyrites, the mining of which is contingent upon the price of arsenic.

Other Minerals.—Although metals at present contribute little to the mineral output of the Maritimes it is confidently expected, especially in view of the radical changes made a few years ago in the mining laws, that the future will witness a change in this respect. The complex zinc-lead-copper ore at Stirling in Cape Breton has already (April, 1930) reached the production stage, the million dollar plant turning out some 250 tons of concentrates a day, while among other metallic mineral occurrences being investigated or under development are: stibnite deposits at Lake George in New Brunswick, from which shipments of high-grade ore have recently been made for experimental purposes; copper ores at New Horton, at the old Coxheath mine near Sydney, and on Adams island; and a nickel-bearing pyrrhotite near St. Stephen.

Iron ores occur at many points and some were intermittently mined between 1849 and 1918. Small amounts (105 tons in 1929) of

barytes are occasionally derived from the lake Ainslie deposits in Cape Breton, and in New Brunswick there was a production in 1929 of about 300 tons of bog manganese for use as a pigment in brick-making.

Limestone, sandstone, and building stone are found in many areas. The sandstones of Quarryville, New Brunswick, are used for both buildings and pulpstones, while those at Stonehaven on Chaleur bay have been quarried ever since 1863, supplying for more than 30 years the bulk of Canada's output of grindstones. Other non-metallic mineral occurrences are: clays and shales—Nova Scotia is more liberally supplied with raw materials suitable for the use of the clay-worker than any other province except Saskatchewan, excellent modelling and stoneware clays occurring at Shubenacadie and Middle Musquodoboit, while in the coal fields of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are found shales suitable for various products; the quartzite of Cape Breton, which is used for silica brick; diatomite at New Annan and Little River in Nova Scotia and in Pollet lake, New Brunswick, from the first two of which there has been a small yearly production which it is expected will soon be much increased; and numerous peat bogs suitable for litter and mull.

Fish Resources

In the world supply of fish Eastern Canada holds a somewhat analagous position to that of Western Canada in wheat, for the 200,000 square miles of fishing grounds off the 5,000-mile coast line (not including the lesser bays and indentations) from Grand Manan to Labrador constitute one of the world's three great fishing areas, the other two being the North Sea and the North Pacific. More than four-fifths of the entire ocean-fishing area of the North Atlantic lies around and adjacent to the Maritimes. The principal fishing banks—the scene of the first systematic development of a Canadian resource by Europeans—embrace nearly 60,000 square miles, and have yielded annually on the average for thirty years past more than eleven hundred million pounds of cod alone.* The Grand Bank, lying southeast of Newfoundland, is 36,000 square miles in extent and by far the largest; it is frequented by fishing vessels and steam trawlers from France, Portugal, Spain, the United States, Newfoundland, as well as the Maritimes, and is perhaps the most important cod fishing ground in the world.

The commercial products of these extensive areas and of the inshore fishing waters consist for the most part of cod, haddock, hake, herring, halibut, pollock, mackerel, salmon, smelts, gaspereau (alewife), swordfish, tuna, and shellfish—principally lobsters, scallops, oysters and

* Report of Royal Commission on the Fisheries of the Maritime Provinces (1928), from which much information in this section has been taken.

Fish Resources

clams. The average yearly output-value of the Maritimes' fisheries during 1924-28 inclusive was \$17,120,422, or 33.8 per cent of the corresponding figure for all Canada.

The value in 1928 of the fisheries' production in each of the Maritime Provinces was:—

—	1928	Yearly average 1924-28
	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	11,681,995	10,792,516
New Brunswick.....	5,001,641	4,983,244
Prince Edward Island.....	1,196,681	1,344,663
Maritimes.....	17,880,317	17,120,422
All Canada.....	55,050,973	50,602,316

The following tables give for the year 1928 (1) the quantity (2) the value marketed of the chief kinds of fish, including those taken in inland waters. The marketed value covers the value of all products; for example under herring are included the values of herring sold fresh, boneless, canned, smoked, dry-salted, pickled, and used as bait, also those of the herring oil, fertilizer, meal, and scales marketed.

TABLE I

Kind of Fish	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Mari- times
Cod..... cwt.	36,852	1,470,172	172,874	1,679,898
Lobsters..... "	65,613	172,409	57,970	295,992
Haddock..... "	996	445,950	28,878	475,824
Sardines..... brls.	.....	6,591	279,349	285,940
Smelts..... cwt.	13,122	6,089	59,866	79,077
Herring..... "	47,451	166,398	335,833	549,682
Mackerel..... "	10,197	71,440	18,611	100,248
Halibut..... "	.....	25,768	66	25,834
Salmon..... "	55	7,059	12,557	19,671
Hake and cusk "	11,925	158,744	78,726	249,395

The Maritime Provinces

TABLE II

Kind of Fish	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Maritimes
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cod.....	98,028	4,398,019	436,736	4,932,783
Lobsters.....	752,123	3,048,255	1,037,195	4,837,573
Haddock.....	4,254	1,654,977	64,800	1,724,031
Sardines.....		6,591	1,284,771	1,291,362
Smelts.....	112,319	103,535	912,055	1,127,909
Herring.....	94,939	368,221	377,966	841,126
Mackerel.....	42,068	369,752	37,899	449,719
Halibut.....		434,110	995	435,105
Salmon.....	1,375	138,681	264,000	404,056
Hake and cusk.....	23,162	268,577	69,923	361,662

The capital invested in both primary and secondary operations of the fishing industry of the Maritimes was \$17,737,994 in 1928, or 30·5 per cent of the investment in the Canadian fishing industry. The number of employees was 36,514, of whom 6,927 were engaged in canning and curing establishments.

Cod.—In both quantity and value the cod fisheries lead all other fisheries of the Maritimes. Nova Scotia alone accounted for 68 per cent of all the cod caught and landed in Canada in 1928.

The bulk of the catch of ground fish (cod, haddock, flounder) comes from the world-famous fishing banks to which reference has already been made. From Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, seventy-five vessels operating chiefly for the dried fish trade, which embraces cod, haddock, hake, cusk and pollock, had a total catch of 717,225 cwt. in 1928, compared with 682,770 cwt. in the previous year.

As a result of the growing development of rapid freezing processes, the markets for fresh cod, halibut, and other varieties of fish, whether in the round or in fillets, are materially expanding both at home and abroad. Of the total

Fish Resources



Drying Cod at Lunenburg

catch during 1928 of cod, haddock, hake, cusk, and pollock in the Maritimes 15 per cent was sold as fresh fish or fresh fillets.

A large undeveloped market undoubtedly exists for strictly fresh fish in an up-to-date form convenient for handling and cooking, as is in part attested to by the remarkable public reception accorded the trial shipment early in 1928 of neatly packaged half-pound blocks of filleted haddock which had been frozen in the experimental plant of the Marine Biological Board. This federal board conducts at St. Andrews in New Brunswick researches of a purely scientific nature, and has a station at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the results of such research are applied to the everyday economic problems of those engaged in the industry.

The Maritimes' output of dried cod was 333,112 cwt., valued at \$2,574,087, of which Nova Scotia's share was \$2,250,845.

The Maritime Provinces

Lobsters.—To Canada's catch of 322,437 cwt. of lobsters in 1928 Nova Scotia contributed 172,409, New Brunswick 57,970, and Prince Edward Island 65,613 cwt. The sale of lobsters-in-shell brought \$1,240,495 to the Maritimes and of canned \$2,922,989. There were 314 licensed lobster canneries in operation, 112 in Nova Scotia, 99 in New Brunswick and 103 in Prince Edward Island.



A Lobster Cannery in Prince Edward Island

The Atlantic coast of North America is second to no other lobster-producing region, and consequently the lobster fisheries are of great importance to the Maritimes, those of Nova Scotia being the largest and most productive in the world. The generally shallow waters of those numerous rocky inlets in the forty-five mile stretch of coast between Yarmouth and cape Sable in Nova Scotia, and in the strait of Northumberland are exceptionally favourable for the growth of the fry, being rich

Fish Resources

in food and having the requisite salinity and temperature—the water becoming quite warm in summer. The lobster fisheries are therefore particularly productive in these two areas. In the colder waters, such as those of Fundy bay which are unfavourable for breeding, the lobsters are not so plentiful, but of large average size and well suited for the growing trade in live lobsters with the United States.

Herring and Sardines.—Although the herring is found along the entire 2,000 miles of the Atlantic coast of Canada, about one-third of the total annual catch is actually taken from a coastal strip only 35 miles long, the frontage of Charlotte county, New Brunswick, in the bay of Fundy. The fishery as at present developed there is almost wholly for the small immature fish from one to two years old, the so-called sardine, which has long been taken in enormous quantities without interruption and without any apparent diminution of the supply. There is no comparable herring fishery elsewhere. Most of the sardines are canned and shipped all over the world, particularly to Mexico, the West Indies, Australia, British Guiana and British South Africa.

The marketed value in 1928 of adult herring, fresh, smoked, pickled and canned was \$271,918 in Nova Scotia, \$197,321 in New Brunswick, and \$29,032 in Prince Edward Island.

Smelts.—More than one-third of the total catch of smelts in Canada during 1928 came from the waters at the mouth of the Miramichi in Northumberland county, New Brunswick, which provide the foremost smelt fishery of the world. The bulk of smelts taken there and elsewhere in the Maritimes is sold frozen to dealers in the United States.

Oysters.—The total output of oysters in Canada in 1928 was 21,493 barrels, to which the Maritimes contributed 19,083 barrels, New Brunswick accounting for 12,383 barrels. This output is much smaller than it was years ago. Nevertheless, by the application of proper methods the oyster industry of Prince Edward Island could be made to realize a greater sum than the present output-value of all its fisheries. Experiments are being conducted by the federal Government that will eventuate it is hoped in the restoration of Malpeque bay (once the most noted oyster producing region of the Maritimes) and other areas to their former productiveness, and in the development of large oyster-farming industries in the many favourable spots along Northumberland strait. The successes already attained in two or three leased areas, privately operated, attest to the possibility of intelligent oyster cultivation.

Scallops.—Statistics indicate that out of the Canadian catch of 26,304 barrels of scallops in 1928 Nova Scotia produced 24,533 barrels, mainly from Digby, Annapolis and Lunenburg counties. Substantial though the scallop industry at present is, it can probably be materially expanded not only in Nova Scotia but also in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, as evidence exists that scallops are to be found outside the recognized fishing beds. All such possible scallop areas are being thoroughly explored by the federal Government.

Among other important fisheries, not included in Table II, are those of clams and quahaugs, swordfish, pollock, shad, tom cod, flat fish (soles, flounders) and gaspereaux (alewives).

Fish Resources

Canneries.—Exclusive of the 314 lobster canneries already referred to, there were in operation 24 licensed canneries in 1928, of which 20 treated mainly clams. Of the 43,635 barrels of clams and quahaugs taken all but 15,882 were canned, the demand for which in Canada and the United States is said to exceed the supply. The output of the two sardine canneries of New Brunswick was valued at \$1,209,743.

The fish-curing establishments number 127, of which 88 were in Nova Scotia, and 37 in New Brunswick.

Reduction Plants.—From fish waste and those varieties of fish that are not now used for human consumption, fish meal and other valuable by-products can be derived. The possibilities of this by-product industry in the Maritimes do not appear to be fully appreciated. White fish meal made from cod and other ground fish has proved to be an excellent protein food for cattle and poultry, and is extensively used for this purpose in Europe, particularly in Germany. An appreciable home market, also is foreshadowed for this material. Herring meal, on the other hand, usually contains certain strongly smelling substances which somewhat impair its use as a food; however, it has a valuable outlet as a fertilizer. There are 13 reduction plants in the Maritimes, and the output-value in 1928 of fish meal, fertilizer, offal, fish oil (other than cod oil), skins and bones, glue, and scales was \$443,877, of which nearly one-quarter of a million dollars' worth was represented by fish meal, Nova Scotia's share of this product being valued at \$204,353 and New Brunswick's at \$32,734. The growth of fish-filleting factories (almost all of which

are in Nova Scotia) as a result of the consumer's increasing preference for fillets, will further add to the available supplies of fish waste.

Government Assistance.—By means of the Fish Inspection Act, the Fisheries Intelligence Service, the Marine Biological Board, the Bounty Act, special patrols, medical service, courses of instruction, assistance in marketing and in the promotion of greater co-operation, the establishment of hatcheries, and various other methods, the federal Government is doing work which is of great value in extending the development of the fisheries along sound lines.

Water-power

Ever since the days of the early French settlers who built near the present site of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, what is believed to be the first water-driven mill on the American continent, water-power has been an important factor in the industrial life of the Maritimes. At one time saw- or grist-mills serving local needs were common sights on most of the rivers and streams, as were the larger mills on the principal rivers that supplied sawn lumber for export to England. And although many of these former structures have been abandoned and some have entirely disappeared, modern generating stations have risen in their stead to supply pulp and paper companies and, through the transmission lines of central electric stations, a multitude of other users.

For the Maritimes as a whole the available water-power resources are estimated to total 92,400 h.p. under conditions of ordinary minimum flow, or 302,700 h.p. for ordinary six months flow. These figures are based upon those sites only where the head is definitely known or well established, and therefore may be considered as representing the minimum power possibilities; they do not include tidal power sites.

AVAILABLE AND DEVELOPED WATER-POWER

—	Available 24-hour power 80 per cent efficiency		Turbine installation h.p. (Dec., 1929)
	At ordinary minimum flow h.p.	At ordinary six months flow h.p.	
New Brunswick.....	68,600	169,100	112,131
Nova Scotia.....	20,800	128,300	108,406
Prince Edward Island.....	3,000	5,300	2,439
	92,400	302,700	222,976

The Maritime Provinces

TURBINE INSTALLATION IN HORSE-POWER

—	In central electric stations	In pulp and paper mills	In other industries
New Brunswick.....	83,910	19,278	8,943
Nova Scotia.....	76,979	16,008	15,419
Prince Edward Island....	376	.....	2,063
	161,265	35,286	26,425

As will be seen from the table, the total water-power installation in New Brunswick is now 112,131 h.p., of which 74·8 per cent is installed in central electric stations, 17·2 per cent in pulp and paper mills, and 8 per cent in miscellaneous industries.

The largest hydraulic development in the province, in fact in the Maritimes, is that on the St. John river at Grand Falls where 60,000 h.p. of an ultimate 80,000 h.p. has been installed. Other outstanding developments in New Brunswick are the 14,500 h.p. plant on



Aerial View of Grand Falls and Hydro-electric Plant

the Nipisiguit; the 11,100-h.p. station of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission at the mouth of the Musquash, which serves Saint John and over fifty small municipalities between that city and Shediac on the east coast; and the Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Company's 11,400-h.p. development on the Aroostook which provides energy for distribution in sixteen municipalities between Aroostook Junction and Woodstock.

In Nova Scotia the distribution of power in Halifax and vicinity is made by the Nova Scotia Light and Power Company from plants operated as the St. Margaret's bay system of the Nova Scotia Power Commission. This system comprises three plants having an aggregate installation of 15,820 h.p. The commission also operates four other systems: the Mushamush system serving Riverport, Lunenburg and Mahone from the 1,155-h.p. plant on Mushamush river; the Sheet Harbour system with two plants providing a total of 11,849 h.p., from one of which power is sold in bulk to the Pictou County Power Board for distribution to various points in that county; the Mersey river system with four plants totalling 31,800 h.p.; and the Tusket system with a plant of 3,000 h.p. supplying the Western Nova Scotia Electric Company and Cosmos Imperial Mills, Ltd., both at Yarmouth.

In addition to the foregoing developments in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there are many smaller installations serving local requirements.

In Prince Edward Island, on account of the low relief, there are no concentrated falls or outstanding power sites—developments necessitating the building of dams to such heights as the conditions warrant. There are many of these dams with small installations, averaging

about 30 h.p., chiefly used for grist- and saw-mills, although several operate as public utilities.

Power for Pulp and Paper Making.—As has already been stated the pulp and paper industry provides a large market for hydro-electric energy. Of the mills in New Brunswick three have water-power installations: the Fraser Companies, Limited, at Edmundston, with 2,060 h.p.; the St. George Pulp and Paper Company at St. George with 2,668 h.p.; the Bathurst Power and Paper Company, Bathurst, with 14,500 h.p. The Dalhousie newsprint mill of the New Brunswick International Paper Company which began operating in March, 1930, receives power from the Grand Falls development on the St. John river over a 132,000-volt transmission line 104 miles long; the Edmundston and Athol mills of the Fraser Companies, Limited, also receive power from this source.

In Nova Scotia the Clyde and Sissiboo Pulp Company (sold to the Mersey Paper Company in 1929) has a total installation of 5,340 h.p. on the Clyde and Sissiboo rivers; the MacLeod Pulp and Paper Company 6,974 h.p. on the Liverpool river; the Lahave Pulp Company 1,500 h.p. on the Lahave river; and the Nova Scotia Wood Pulp and Paper Company 1,614 h.p. on the Medway river. The recently completed Mersey Paper Company's mills obtain power from the Mersey river development system of the Nova Scotia Power Commission. This commission also supplies power to the mill of the A.P.W. Pulp and Power Company at Sheet Harbour. The Minas Basin Pulp and Paper Company which commenced operation of a new mill at Hantsport in March 1929, purchases its power from its parent company, the Avon River Power Company.

Water Power

In the coal mining district of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the power needs are largely supplied by fuel power plants, but in the Pictou area of Nova Scotia hydro-electric power is also used, as is the case too in some of the other mining districts of the provinces.

Undeveloped Water-powers.—Although the undeveloped water-power resources of the Maritimes are not as large as those in other provinces, there are many favourably situated sites which will doubtless be utilized in the near future. In addition tidal power development in Cobequid and Fundy bays is a possibility. Undeveloped sites in New Brunswick occur on the St. John and its tributaries, on the St. Croix, Lepreaux, Magaguadavic, Upsalquitch, Nipisiguit, Tetagouche and the Miramichi; in Nova Scotia on the Bear, Nictaux, Paradise, Gaspereaux, St. Croix, Medway, Lahave, Gold, Ingram, Tangier, East River Sheet Harbour, and Liscomb rivers, and at lake Ainslie.

Recreational Resources

From those natural features, the intrinsic worth of which is as yet much underestimated, that appeal to the hunter and angler, the camper and canoeist, and all lovers of forest, stream, and ocean, the Maritimes derive a revenue which is yearly increasing and now constitutes a prominent item in their annual wealth. Against this item in the balance sheet the expenditures necessary for development and replacement are comparatively trifling. Of the estimated three hundred million dollars spent by tourists in the Dominion in 1929 the Maritimes received, it is claimed, some thirty-five to forty millions.

These increasing revenues are largely a result of the extensive system of improved roads, comprising 3,244 miles of main trunk lines and 26,650 miles of secondary and by-road feeders, placing within the motorist's reach all districts except those heavily forested areas in the interior of northern New Brunswick and Cape Breton island. Uncongested highways following the course of the larger rivers present many a charming scene, or skirting the coast discover delightful glimpses of blue waters which lap cliffs or yellow sands, whence kindly breezes blow to temper the mid-summer heat and usher in pleasant coolness for the night. In Prince Edward Island a traveller making his way over the undulating country dotted with picturesque copses is never more than a few miles from the sea or its inlets with their jagged walls of deep red sandstone.

Recreational Resources



A Typical Motor Highway in the Maritimes



Hopewell Cape in Albert County, New Brunswick

The Maritime Provinces

With their extensive coast line these provinces provide the best of opportunities for bathing and deep-sea fishing, charming niches with sandy shores and shallow waters, which slowly deepen, being of common occurrence and frequently little exploited—thereby enhancing the pleasures of those who delight in such a spot, tranquil and unhurried amidst the quaintness of the rock-side cottages of the fishermen.

The pleasures, too, of sea-yachting are at hand in such waters as those of Halifax, Chester, Sydney, and that remarkable inland sea with its seven hundred miles of coast line, the Bras d'Or lakes, than which there is perhaps no more perfect sailing place in America.

The Maritimes are decidedly distinctive from most parts of Canada. The climate in summer and autumn is not unlike that of the British Isles, to which resemblance too is seen in certain topographical features, country stretches and sea-coves here and there being strikingly reminiscent of some delightful corner of the Mother Country. Particularly is this noticeable in many a winding road, which reveals at each turn, as it were, a transplanted part of rural England; in the rolling country near to those tidal lands of Fundy bay that are flecked with vivid green of marsh; in many a river and stream where lurks in shade the wileful salmon or trout; and in the sequestered fishing villages along the Atlantic shores.

The similarity is accentuated when one hears the burr of the Gaelic tongue, no uncommon experience, particularly in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island where place-names often are echoes from across the Tweed. The touch of history is a further link in the chain of Old World memories and gives to the Maritimes, where mighty forces fought one hundred and fifty years for mastery in North America, an

Recreational Resources



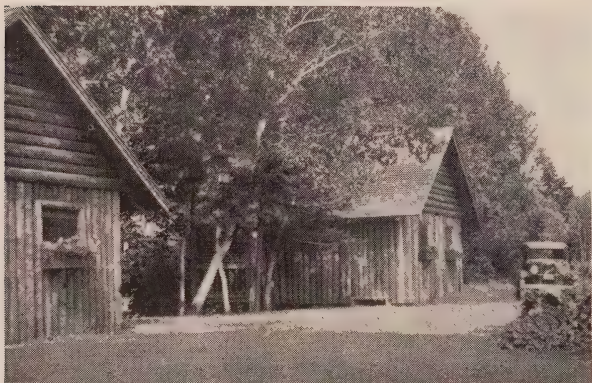
Yachting in Nova Scotia



The North West Arm, Halifax

The Maritime Provinces

interest which cannot fail to stir the imagination. Many is the place that holds tradition or legend, some story of heroism or of devotion that gives additional significance to the scene. The poet's story, for instance, of the little French maid renders the Annapolis valley still more beautiful, and lends enchantment to Grand Pré and Wolfville, while the pleasures—to one with imagina-



Tourist Cabins in New Brunswick

tion—of a trip from Sydney to Louisburg are immeasurably increased by the knowledge that he is passing through the scene of the first regular coal-mining operations in America—begun by the French in 1720—to what at one time was the most powerful fortress in the western hemisphere. These historical sites are now being protected and preserved for all time.

Game.—To the hunter of moose and deer New Brunswick and Nova Scotia strongly appeal. It is asserted that these provinces have more of these animals to the square mile than any other part of America. Be this as it may, there is ample testimony that there are a great

Recreational Resources

many in districts generally easy of access and not more than twenty-four hours' journey from New York or Boston. Moose and deer killed in the season, 1928-29, numbered 1,930 and 10,531 respectively, and despite the heavy toll annually taken plentiful supplies of these animals will be assured through the establishment of game refuges—640 square miles thus far in New Brunswick, and 400 square miles in Nova Scotia—where game and fur-bearing animals, breeding unmolested, serve to re-stock the surrounding district.

Prince Edward Island lacks both moose and deer, but offers excellent bird-shooting by virtue of its geese, brant, duck, woodcock, plover, and snipe, with which game both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are also well supplied. Along the shores of the Maritimes various species of geese and duck are particularly numerous, the latter being found also on the lakes and rivers in most districts. The woodcock and the noted snipe grounds of the Tantramar marshes are yearly attracting greater numbers of non-residents. Partridges, however, are still under protection, except in Prince Edward Island, where there is an open season biennially.

Fishing.—As to the hunter, so to the angler are New Brunswick and Nova Scotia of special interest. For there, judging from the reputation accorded it, fights best that brilliant and vivacious fish, the Atlantic silver salmon. Such salmon rivers as the Restigouche in New Brunswick and the Margaree in Nova Scotia are known far and wide. But equally excellent in their respective spheres are the waters for trout, land-locked salmon, sea-trout, bass, togue (lake trout) and other varieties, not forgetting the ponderous tuna and swordfish which provide excellent sport in coastal waters.

The Maritime Provinces



Starting out to Fish on the Tobique



Putting on a Seaside Course in New Brunswick

Recreational Resources

These fishing areas yield much revenue, New Brunswick, for instance, realizing about \$100,000 net from the disposal of angling privileges in 1929. To assist in maintaining the excellent fishing fourteen salmon and trout hatcheries are operated by the federal Government.

Canoeing.—Sometimes meandering, sometimes rushing past picturesque islands, virgin forest, or fertile valley are countless rivers and streams to meet the holiday demands of the most exacting canoeist, be his inclination to penetrate the forest wilderness or to enjoy nearer civilization woodlands, open meadows, and the friendly hamlet on the river's bank.

Production and Manufacturing

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the net value of production (i.e., gross value minus value of materials) in the Maritimes was \$242,370,319 in 1928, or 5.7 per cent of that for all Canada. This figure compares with \$205,034,653 in 1925. The net amounts contributed by the different branches of production during 1928 are thus summarized:—

Agriculture.....	\$ 85,807,144
Manufactures.....	70,138,216
Forestry.....	33,154,232
Mining.....	32,723,311
Fisheries.....	17,880,317
Construction.....	14,630,140
Electric power.....	4,717,987
Custom and repair.....	4,707,000
Trapping.....	416,304
	<hr/>
	\$242,370,319

NOTE.—Under “manufactures” have been entered products of dairy factories, saw-mills, pulp-mills, fish canning and curing establishments, shipbuilding yards, and certain mineral products, which have already been included under other items; the amounts so duplicated have been excluded from the grand total of \$242,370,319.



One of Two Large Sugar Refineries in the Maritimes

Production and Manufacturing

In 1928 agriculture accounted for 35·4 per cent of the net production-value, forestry for 13·6 per cent, and manufacturing (exclusive of dairy products, etc., see note above) for 19·9 per cent. If the products of dairy factories, etc., are included among manufactures, manufacturing contributed 28·9 per cent.

The following table gives the value of the output of all industries in each of the Maritimes during 1928:—

—	Estab- lishments	Capital	Value of products
	No.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	277	3,121,568	4,445,160
Nova Scotia.....	1,167	138,809,331	84,948,608
New Brunswick.....	794	114,660,886	67,413,742
Maritimes.....	2,238	256,591,785	156,807,510

From the point of view of the value of output the five leading industries in 1928 were slaughtering and meat packing, tobacco and cigars, coffins and caskets, aerated waters, and butter and cheese in Prince Edward Island; sugar refining, petroleum refining, pulp-making, iron and steel, and fish curing and packing in Nova Scotia; sugar refining, bread and other bakery products, saw-mills, pulp and paper, and cotton yarn and cloth in New Brunswick.

The four leading industrial centres were Saint John, Moncton, Edmundston, and St. Stephen in New Brunswick; Sydney, Dartmouth, Halifax, and Trenton in Nova Scotia; Charlottetown, Summerside, Montague, and Kensington in Prince Edward Island.

The National Development Bureau of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, will gladly supply additional information about developments in the Maritimes and in other parts of the Dominion, or will refer the inquiry to the proper provincial or federal officer.

F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
OTTAWA - 1930

